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No. 307

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New York, Saturday, November 5, 1853.

THE NEW YORK WERKLY HERALD The United States mail steamship Hermann, Captain legins, will leave this port at noon to-day, for south-Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the Saw Your HERALD will be received at the following places

Europe:—
Levencol.—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
Lewes-Edwards, Sanford & Co., Combill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
Pane—Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.
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The WHERLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine ok this morning. Single cepies, in wrappers, six-

> Malls for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK WERELY HERALD.

The United States mail steamship Illinois, Capt. Hartione, will leave this port this afternoon, at two o'elock, The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific,

all close at one o'clock. The New York WEEKLY HERALD, California edition, con ing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world,

will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Single copies sixpense. Agents will please send in

The News. The Africa, from Liverpool, arrived at an early hear yesterday morning, bringing our files of the logish journals of the 22d ult., Paris dates of the 20th, and the latest intelligence from the other porsions of the European continent. The aspect of the Russo-Turkish difficulty remained unchanged, and but only very slight hopes were entertained that the we publish the plain and soldierlike letter of Omar as, in which he conveys to Prince Gortschakoff the decision of the Sultan requiring the evacuation of the Principalities within fifteen days. The answer of the Russian general is also given, in which he acknowledges that he has no power either to commence hostilities, conclude peace, or remove his The Czar is everything, his agents and offi-In Moldavia and Wallachia is tremendous, whilst the Turks are daily reinforced by auxiliaries from Tunis, Egypt, Smyrna, Kurdistan, and other places. The had also contributed a great number of men and an extraordinary energy was observable both in the financial and military departments of the Porte government. The famous Abd el-Kader awaited only the concurrence of Napoleon to range himself on the side of the Su'tan. The combined fleets will enter the Dardanelles. Up to the latest date the Emperor Nicholas had gained all that he aimed at. Beth in France and England the intended course of policy of the governments is kept very secret, and probably will not be accurately known until the British Parliament meets. Prussia and Austria still maintained their neutrality.

Vienna advices throw some doubt upon the ques tion as to whether Koszta was free or in prison still Miss Cunninghame had been liberated from her Italian bondage. Continual arrests of Mazzini's Stends were being made in the Papal States.

An extraordinary struggle between employers and operatives is progressing in the cotton manufacturag districts of England. Upwards of forty thou mand colliers and factory hands had ceased work in the towns of Wigan and Preston alone, in addition to sixteen hundred dyers in Manchester.

We extract some most interesting items from the Chinese papers, which show their opinion regarding the profit and loss account of the Japan expedi tion, and the situation and production of the Bonin Islands, where Commodore Perry has made his re-

cent land purchase. The Van Buren free soilers, under the name of the Young Men's Democratic Club, held a meeting at Tammany Hall last evening. Mr. Surveyor Cochrane presided, and Mr. John A. Dix, Mr. Lorenzo B. epard, and Mr. John Van Buren made speeches. Mr. Van Buren answered Mr. Brady's remarks at Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday night. He gave in his adhesion to the resolutions adopted at the Syracase Convention, and called for three cheers for Lewis Case. We have alluded to Prince John's remarks in another article.

Our special Washington correspondent, Alert, aninces that the materials for further curious revelations concerning the intrigues of Secretary Marcy and his associates are accumulating upon his hands, and that he will soon be ready to furnish complete partienlars of all the leading manœuvres of these placeseeking and spoils-dividing gentlemen from the nomination of President Pierce at Baltimore up to the present day. But while arranging the dosuments for this grand exposé our correspondent does not permit matters of minor importance to escape his observation. He says that Col. Benton is at present en tirely too busy with his book and his anticipated labors in the coming Congress to pay, attention to the remarks of either Gen. Duff Green or Gov. Foote. Hordes of politicians and speculators of all denomi nations and conditions are already locating themselves in Washington, and the lobbyites are actively engaged in arranging their plans for dividing among themselves, through the consent of Congress, the twenty eight millions of dollars now locked up in the vaults of the treasury. In consequence of this early influx of strangers, the price of board, house-rent, and the necessaries and luxuries of life, are increasing to an enormous degree at the national capital; but where all the money is to come from to meet this extra expense is a mystery that may be eventually explained by the transactions of Congress.

The new Ministers to France, Turkey and China, will probably receive their instructions to day. They, together with Gov. Seymour, Min ster to Russia, are expected to depart for the various courts to which they have been assigned before the close of the present month.

A despatch from Boston mentions, as a singular circumstance, the fact that since the promulgation of Gen. Cushing's extraordinary pronunciamento, the Collector of that city has searched in vain for a coalitionist in the custom house. In fact, coalitionism has suddenly become so unpopular that some of the prominent democrats of Middlesex county, a few of whom were some time ago strenuous supporte of the league with the abolitionists, have signed a call for a new convention to nominate a ticket in opposition to that of the coalitionists.

On reference to our monetary review, it will be seen that the continued tightness in the money market is having a very serious effect upon stocks, the previous quotations for which were hardly sustained yesterday by the few buyers who made their appearance. The position of many leading financiers is represented as exceedingly embarrassing, and it is believed that a number of them are preparing for a suspension. Rumors were affoat on the stock board of several heavy failures; but as none of them were traced to an authoritative source, it would be exceedingly improper and unjust to give names.

The last European intelligence has again had the effect of increasing the price of breadstuffs in this and other cities. Flour went up eighteen and twenty-five cents per barrel in this market yesterday. The news also imparted somewhat more firmness to cotton, but provisions remained inactive, and prices were rather easier.

Accounts of marine disasters accompanied by loss of life continue to flow in thick and fast upon us. For full details see shipping and telegraphic columns.

Besides a great variety of interesting matter to which the want of space precludes special reference, our columns to day contain a highly interesting let ter from Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, defining antagonistic positions of the national democrats and the free soilers: Letter of Mr. Hackett, relative to Mario and Grisi, the celebrated singers; Report of the examination into the charges against Chief Engineer Carson; laying the stone of a new Church in Brooklyn; Proceedings of the Bible Society; the Arrest of Yankee Sultivan, upon a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts. &c.

The News from Europe-Attitude of England

Nothing new in relation to the Turkish dispute was contained in the papers received by vesterday's steamer. Both of the belligerents were anxiously preparing for the coming contest; both, so far as we can learn, equally sanguine of success and full of courage. They seem, however, to attract less attention now than the courts of Vienna. Berlin and St. Petersburg. As we stated when we last referred to this subject, the temper of the monarchs of Austria and Prussia appeared to lean in favor of non-intervention. The latter had openly signified his intention of standing aloof from a contest in which his interests were so little involved; and the former had given an earnest of his pacific designs by ordering a reduction of his standing army. France, likewise, though extensive military and naval preparations were going on at Toulon, showed no readiness to engage individually in the struggle. To all appearances, it seemed that Russia would for the present be allowed to deal with Turkey as she could, without let or hindrance from her rival

An article from the London Times, which we publish in another column, seems to insinuate a doubt of the sincerity of the neutral policy which France, Austria, and Prussia promise to pursue. In the peculiar position occupied by the writer—ac an organ or one Cabinet on the one side, endeavoring to silence opposition at home, and an organ of the United Kingdom on the other, speaking, not to the British people, but to the monarchs of Europe-it was not to be expected that he should express his sentiments with the clearness and candor to which we are accustomed. It is rather what is not said than what is plainly told in the article that is deserving of particular attention. Outwardly, the, writer seems to be combating the pretensions of those Englishmen who insist on England's taking part in the fray, and resisting Russia's attempt to absorb Turkey. In pursuance of this line of argument, he takes care to observe that the political disturbances of 1848 have rather injured than improved the cause of true liberty; and apprehends that such a renewal of popular movements as would be caused by the intervention of Great Britain in the Turkish quarrel would be likely to conduce to a similar result.

A close perusal of the paper will soon show that this proposition, which is obviously mere sophistry, was in reality only intended to cloak a much more important argument. The real gist of the writer lies in the phrase in which he points out the probability of England being aided by the malcontents of every nation in Europe if she undertook a war against Russia "on democratic principles." It was for the purpose of impressing this fact on the courts of Berlin. Prussia and Vienna, that the article was written; and cautiously as the intimation is given, it is too plain to be overlooked by those for whom it was intended.

It can neither be forgotten nor denied. Large though the share of the aristocracy in the government of England be, the popular element is far more powerful there than in any other European kingdom; to the eyes of foreigners it is paramount. Whatever hereditary rights are exercised by the British aristocracy are known and felt by the British people only; on the Continent the British noble is practically a democrat. There would be, therefore, no insuperable difficulty or inconsistency in the British nation placing itself at the head of a crusade for popular liberty in Europe. If it did so, the occurrences of 1848 show us what would be the result. Then the people were neither organized nor prepared for the events which hurried upon them. No one single Power gave them countenance. All the sovereigns of Europe were banded against them, and England would do no more than protect refugees. They had neither armies nor leaders, and in every way the movement was premature. Still, notwithstanding these tremendous disadvantages, the insurgents of 1848 overturned two governments-those of France and Rome-and set up others in their stead: shook the thrones of Prussia, Austria and Naples to their base: spread war through Hungary, Germany, and Italy: and set all Europe in a blaze. Net results of the movement there were none. But if-the men of 1848 had counted one great Power on their side if they could have appealed to England for men money, leaders, and moral support, does

We should lose, says the Times, the alliance of France. No one knows better than the Times the absurdity of such a supposition. Twentyfour hours after the proclamation of "a war on democratic principles" by England nine-tenths

been the same?

any sane man believe the result would have

of the able-bodied men in France would be ready to enroll themselves under her banners She would lose the alliance of the Napoleon dynasty certainly, for that would crumble into dust a week after the proclamation. But France would never have been a truer ally to England than it such a stand were taken by the latter in favor of popular liberty. And so it would be with all the other peoples of Europe.

It would be a curious thing if the policy of Austria or any other Continental power, forced England into carrying out the threat of the Times. It is not the first time that such a threat has been uttered. Most people remember Canning's memorable speech on the subject of the Holy Alliance, when he told the monarchs of the Europe that if they persisted in banding themselves together for the suppression of popular liberty and new republics. England would enter the lists as a propagandist, and would place herself in the van of the popular movement all over the world. We have all along believed that Europe would come to this; and that when the final struggle comes on between the two rival principles-despotism and liberty-England and the United States will be found leading the masses of every nation in Europe against the combined armies of all the ruling sovereigns. The intimation of the Times would. seem to indicate that the period fixed for this event may not be far distant.

A Little Truth about Cuba.

We have the pleasure of being acquainted with Senor Mariano Torriente. He is a gentleman of some parts and some repute in his own country-has filled civil and military stations respectably-and enjoys the friendship and esteem of that exceedingly estimable man, Captain General Canedo. He came here some time since, hence went to Cuba, and while there labored very zealously, but we regret to say, not very successfully, to alter our opinion of Canedo, and our views generally of affairs on the island. Having failed in instructing us, Senor Torriente turned his philanthropic mind to the sorrows of the slave dealers in Cuba. The English were spoiling every especulacion magnifico in the way of negroes fresh import. ed from Africa. The slave traders poured their afflictions into Senor Torriente's bosom, and his warm feelings and ingenious mind soon suggested a remedy. He left precipitately for England, and the next we heard of him was a rather savage onslaught upon him by one of the London journals. He was not idle, in truth. In his pocket he carried about a-bran new scheme for settling all the disputes between England and Spain on the subject of the Cuban slave trade. This scheme was, in one word, a repeal of the existing treaties prohibiting the slave trade, and a legalization of the traffic for a period of eight or ten years, at the expiration of which Spain was to iberate the negroes imported during the same. This insane proposal Senor Torriente courageously laid before several distinguished statesmen in England. We need hardly add that where he escaped the treatment inflicted upon him by the newspaper above mentioned, he was politely ushered out, as a man whose intentions might be pure, but whose mind was hopelessly disordered.

Nothing daunted. Senor Torriente went to he expense of printing his lucubrations on the subject of the slave trade, and about the same time, curiously enough, it began to be rumored that England had made certain proposals to Spain to remit importations of armonti-from Africa into Cuba, on condition of their being emancipated at the end of a certain period. No one who knew anything of Englishmen or of politics paid the slightest attention to so absurd a story; but the Union swallowed it and other journals which follow in its wake did so likewise. In point of fact, the Union wanted to divert attention from the abolitionist character of the Cabinet, and would have circulated stories ten times more ridicued the purpose. It gained little, however, by this device in this country.

The hoax was most successful in Cuba. There the highest authorities alluded openly to a treaty, executed by Lord Howden, under which Cuba would be allowed to capture negroes in Africa, bring them into the island, and keep them ten years as slaves. One can readily imagine the ecstacy such an announcement must have created among the slave dealers. And when we bear in mind how carefully public opinion is bullied in Cuba-how all foreign independent journals are excluded and the domestic press governed by the Captain-General-it is not difficult to understand how the story has gained credit; and now almost every one in the island, not excluding our own correspon-

dents-seems to believe it implicitly. To reasoning men we need hardly spend time in explaining how such treaty has never or can ever be proposed or agreed to by England. The scheme proposed by Senor Torriente, and caught up by the Cuban authorities, amounted. in plain terms, to a legalization of the slave trade for a period of time. Now, what earthly reason could England have for consenting to such an arrangement? What benefit would the negroes derive? England has spent millions during the past few years to suppress the traffic. She has threatened to break off her relations with Spain if her authorities continue to connive at it and the British cruisers are baffled in their endeavours to arrest slavers. And yet we are told that this same England now actually intends to sanction this traffic for a period of ten years, in consideration of a promise by the Cubans to liberate the negroes they shall have seized during that period so soon as it shall have expired!

Senor Torriente's scheme, and the terms of the supposed treaty, will of course be popular with the slave dealers, whom they would enable to make their fortunes without molestation from England. But is there an English ambassador living who dare sign such a treaty on behalf of his government? Is there a minister in England who would venture to face Parliament with the proofs on record of his having guaranteed to protect the slave trade for ten or any other period of years?

LETTER FROM DANIEL S. DICKINSON. -We are enabled to publish in our columns this morning a communication from Daniel S. Dickinson to Judge Morton, of Georgia, one of the speakers at the mass meeting of the national democracy at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday evening. This letter was drawn out from the distinguished writer by a note from Mr. Morton, requesting his views on the split in the democratic party. Mr. Dickinson, in reply. wrote the sketch which we to-day have the opportunity of presenting to our readers, and which will do doubt be found eminently interesting to the politicians of all sections and

Bishop of California-The Episcopal sureh in the United Stat The General Convention of the Protestant

Episcopal Church, after a busy session of three weeks, closed its proceedings last Wednesday afternoon. Among the doings of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies, which are the two co-ordinate branches of the Convention. was a provision for the-spiritual wants of the Far West. The Rev. Dr. Kip. of Albany, was nominated by the House of Bishops as a suitable person to be elected Missionary Bishop of California; he was thereupon elected to that office by the House of Deputies; and, on Friday last, at Trinity Church,in this city, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, Missionary Bishop of Wisconsin and Iowa, assisted as usual by other prelates consecrated the new bishop, having arrayed him in pontificalibus-which, by the bye, as a fair judge of such matters said at our side, sotta voce, were very becoming. Indeed, Nature has not been sparing of her gifts to the new bishop, either in mind or person. He has also been one of those favorites of fortune whose origin, domestic alliance and friends, have not despoiled them of deserved honors. The blood of a good old Dutch paternity is in his veins. He is the son of the late Leonard Kip, one of our most estimable Knickerbocker fellow-citizens. His literary studies were pursued at Columbia College, in this city, and his theological studies at the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church. For more than sixteen years he has been the pastor of St. Paul's Church, Albany. He has, also, by several popular works of a religious character, and by his elegant and attractive contributions to periodicals and to religious annuals, won a world-wide reputation. In the prime of life, having scarcely numbered his twoscore years, in vigorous health, with many ardently devoted and influential friends, and having at his control what is called material aid, he has much to cheer him. In the exercise of our peculiar functions as guardians of the public weal, we shall keep our eye upon him, to see how he does his work. At present we do not doubt that some portion at least of the yellow harvest of the gold region is likely to get into good hands, and the mixed multitude of our American Australia in a fair way to be properly cared

To one of the largest and most respectable of our religious bodies it is certainly an event of importance to have one of their chief shepherds feed his flocks upon the shores of the Pacific. The first two bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church commenced their labors on our Atlantic border little more than half a century since, in the year 1787. It has been computed from reliable documents, that there were at that time less than a hundred Episcopalian clergymen in all the States north of Maryland. Now there are in the same region more than a thousand clergymen; and the whole number of the Episcopalian clergy in the United States at this time is two thousand. If this progress should continue at the same rate the mother-church-the Church of England-will not only look upon her daughter as the heiress of an immense landed estate, but will have occasion to rejoice at this daughter's doing about a well in spiritual things as England's ci-devant 'colonies" appear at present to be doing in temporal things.

In the future of the American branch of the Episcopal Church the new bishop and his successors will necessarily take part in scenes the prophecy of which arty years ago would have seemed not a little bordering on hyperbole. The thought of our purchase from Mexico at the close of the late war turning to our advantage as it has the thought of its starting as it has so suddenly into existence as one of the States of our confederacy, adopting its constitution in 1849, and the next year admitted to the Union, would, twenty years ago, have partaken at least of the poetic. And so, too, the thought of Chinamen and other Asiatics being racted to our western borders, and residing, as they now do by thousands, in the midst of our population there. We may now, however, without indulging in poetic visions, confidently anticipate, as the natural results of causes and effects, events of deep and lasting im. portance to the cause of civil liberty and Christian faith. The Anglo-Saxon has long since made his power to be felt, and his moral dominion recognized, by many other races of the human family. And he is still busy with his physical and moral steam and electricity, in carrying on to its completion the pledge of a greater pracle than that of Delphos, "God shall enlarge Japhet."

The occupation of California by a successful Christian mission will soon prepare the way for propagating the faith by Asiatic enterprises The full importance of the measure will only be felt in its remote consequences. China, in her wonderful political and moral changes, is beckoning to the Christian world to do their plain duty to her at this crisis. If we may believe the accounts conveyed to us, she has already learned from Gutzlaff, and the Christian "Chinese Union," founded by that great modern apostle, to lisp at least the cardinal truths of Christianity. It is alleged that many millions of the Central Kingdom are prepared to listen to the teachings of a greater moralist than Confu-tse, and to exchange their sacred books, Sheeking and Shu-king, for a better volume. Be these allegations true or exaggerated, it is certain that the present youthful and indiscreet Emperor, Hieng Foung, is destined to be dethroned, and the Mantchoo dynasty to be supplanted by the ancient dynasty of Ming. The geographical position of California, evincing the natural prerogative of that region to open and maintain a communication with the Asiatic countries, and particularly China, at this crisis, suggests the thought that, if suitable measures be adopted, many an idolatrous worshipper of Fohi, and many a vain disciple of Confucius may, in our times, and that soon, be found sitting for instruction at the feet of the prophet Nazareth of Galilee. Because Confucius wrote, 'In the West shall be found the Holy One," the Emperor Ming-ti XV., of the Hong dynasty, sent ambassadors to India for the true faith, who brought back the present reigning superstitions and idolatries. Another mission may produce results more genial.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has established its foreign missions, not only in Africa and Greece, but in the Chinese empire. The Greek mission at Athens has a clergyman, two lay assistants, and several native Greek teachers. The West African mission is managed by Bishop Payne and his associates: and the China mission, at Amoy. is under the Episcopal superintendence of Bishop Boone, among the fruits of whose success is a native Chinese candidate for holy orders, Mr. Tong, now with Bishop Boone in our city.

The whole number of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country from the

first has been fifty-nine. Almost the half of these are already deceased: Seabury, and Jarvis, in Connecticut; Bass, Parker, and Griswold, in Massachusetts; White, in Pennsylvania; Chase, in Ohio; Henshaw, in Rhode Island; Provost, Moore, and Hobart, in New York; Claggett, Kemp, and Stone, in Maryland; Madison, and Moore, in Virginia; Croes, in New Jersey; Ravenscroft, in North Carolina; Smith, Dehon

Bowen, and Gadsden, in South Carolina. Thirty-one now constitute the House of Bishops. The bishops in foreign parts are not mempers of the House of Bishops, and they are not eligible to the office of diocesan bishop in any organized diocess within the United States. The domestic missionary bishops, however, are not thus restricted. They not only sit as members of the Episcopal College, but they are also eligible to the office of diocesan bishop. All the American bishops, however, are fettered by a disability that would create a great pouting of lips in the Anglican Church. An American bishop once in charge of a diocess, takes it, (as he takes the "one wife" of which he must be the husband.) for better for worse, for richer for poorer. There are no translations here from one diocess to another for the enlargement of influence and usefulness, not to mention the indulgence of ambition and the increase of creature comforts. In the management of affairs in this body of

Christians, as in all other cases of the kind, hu-

man nature of course plays its usual part. Yet. to the credit of all concerned, we are happy to see that the doors of their Convention are shut against the intrusion of political strifes, and also against discussions of the temperance cause and of Uncle Tomism. On the whole, there has been a pretty creditable state of things among them during the last General Convention just closed. But as in all other religious bodies, so in this, there are two scales to the balance of the sanctuary. One churchman, who chances to harmonise in general sentiment with the Lords Bishops of London and Exeter, will put his weight in one scale, and in the other scale are put all the contributions of those who harmonise with his Grace of Canterbury. The gravest questions discussed relate to the efficacy of the sacraments. All else are comparatively unimportant. In practice, too, there is a difference, or. at least, diversity. One party fosters and encourages frequent, if not daily public prayers. and the other gives these things the cold shoulder, and prefers a weekly lecture, and perhaps, a prayer meeting. One claims to be strictly apostolic, rubrical, and canonical; and the other truly evangelical. Not a few, moreover, either put no weight into either scale, or, by putting about as much in one as in the other endeavor to balance the accounts of sacramentalists and spiritualists. Conspicuous in one party are Bishops Meade, McIlvaine, Johns, Lee, Potter, Smith and Eastburn; and in the other Bishops Doane, McCoskry, Delancey, Chase, Upfold and Whittingham. Among the refugees from England in the time of Queen Mary we see the types of these modern parties in the Frankfort school and the Geneva school of that period. Human minds are so differently constituted by nature, or so differently moulded by education, that, perhaps for the general good, as Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, once argued in a sermon, diversities of opinion ought to exist. The restlessness of the ocean is no doubt wisely ordered. The stirring up of Bethseda had a wholesome innuence. And it is the result of our observation, that in church matters, as in politics, and in nature, too, a little thunder and lightning clears the atmosphere. Only beware not to let things go too far. Talk loud and earnestly, agree to differ, but above all live together as brethren. And so endeth

PRINCE JOHN'S LAST .- The citizens of New York who were present at the Tammany Hall meeting last evening enjoyed the pleasure of witnessing Mr. John Van Buren's last acrobatic prised to learn that he endorsed the Syracuse resolution pledging its adopters not to renew the agitation of the slavery question in or out of Congress, just one week after he had called upon Giddings and Greeley to oppose the introduction of slavery into Nebraska. On one Friday he excuses himself from taking an active part in counteracting the reasonable endeavor of the South to establish a fair balance of power and influence by introducing new slave States, and pleads that his "wife and child" demand that care which otherwise would be devoted to free soilism. On the Friday following, the same John Van Buren has forgotten his "wife and child," and is as ready to endorse the compromise as to abuse Bronson or vilify O'Conor. We care not to go further back. Those who do may derive instruction, and learn the moral worth of John Van Buren from the following simple comparison :-JOHN VAN BUREN TO THE ANTI- JOHN VAN BUREN TO THE MEET

mecratic party will res all attempts at renewing,

JOHN VAN BUREN TO THE ANTIFUGHIVE SLAVE LAW CONVENTION AT BOSTON, 4TH
AFFEL, 1851.

But I must bring this unreasonably long communireasonably long communireasona

Respectfully, yours,
J. VAN BUREN.
NEW YORK, April 4, 1851. So much for the spoils!

DELEGATE FROM NEW MEXICO.-Hon. Padre Manuel Gallegos, that is to be, at last accounts was on his way to Weshington with a certificate of election from the authities of New Mexico, to represent that territory in the Congress of the United States. Mr. Gallegos is a native Mexican, who, seven years ago, while in his priestly robe he was administering the sacrament in one of the modes: churches in his native State, thought as little of ever be irg called upon to represent his fellow citizens in the Congress of this country, as he did of being suddenly called to the moon. Gallegos will be the first native Mexican who ever sat in Congress-will be be the

"Masaniello" still holds possession of the bills. Last evening, Mme. Leeder made her debut in the part of Fenella, in the room of Mile. Pougaud, who, as we announced, has gone to Baltimore. Her conception of the character is very different from that of her predecessor. Pougand was quiet, subdued, and occasionally inexpressive. Leeder is full of movement and action; her eyes flash fire, and her hands are constantly in motion. The former realised very happily what might be the conduct of a girl dumb from her birth, and to whom her infirmity might be so familiar that her actions barely betrayed it.

The latter was rather the embodiment of smouldering tion to which she was a prey; where Pougaud was calm and pale, she was violently excited and incessantly restless. In the Tarantella the same differences were appe rent. Pongaud was full of mute grace; Leeder was all ainsting between the two. For us it will suffice to say that both were talinted representatives of the hapess Fenella, and that bo h received unequivocal tokens of the favor of the audien se.

The vocal performance still goes on improving. Bene-

ventano's share of the duet was free from the faults we noticed the other day. The prayer and chorus are still nearer perfection. Withal, the house is constantly LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO. - We are in receipt of files of

the Correio Mercantil of Rio Janeiro, up to 14th September. Coffee was firm in the market, and large sales were made. The total sales from the 1st to the 13th Sept. were 41,000 bags, of which 15,000 were for the United States and the rest for Europe. There were still in the market 150,000 bags.

We find in one of the journals the protest made by the government of Buenos Ayres against the treaties con-cluded by Urquiza with the French, English and United States governments, conceding the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay.

The journals do not contain anything else of general nterest.

The Late Stabbing Affray in Brooklyn.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER BALL AND A JURY
—CONCLUSION OF THE EVIDENCE, AND A VERDIOT
OF JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE RENDERED.

The examination into the circumstances of the death of Cornelius McCue was concluded yeaterday afternoon.

After having been charged by the Coroner the jury retired. In half an hour they returned with the following verdict:—That the deceased, Cornelius McCue, came to his death by being stabbed with a dirk knife by one W. C. Moss, at or about two o'clock on the morning of the 23d of October, and that at the time the blow was given, the deceased, McCue, was beating said Moss, having him down upon the ground, and on the top of him, and as we believe deceased was aided by a comrad named McGovern; that the companion of Moss, named Donovan, was at the time upon the ground, and the power of another friend of deceased. We are of the opinion that the stabbing was done in self defence, and, under the circumstances, was justifiable. (Signed)

Charles Kelsey,
B. P. Mdielton,
Josiah Philips,
Albert Ruland,
Thomas Ketohum,
John Williams. of Cornelius McCue was concluded yesterday afternoon

ohn Will

Police Intelligence.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY OF A DRAFT OF \$5,000 ON THE HAMILTON EXCHANGE BANK—INVESTIGATION ON A HEARING—EVIDENCE OF THE CASHIER OF THE HAMILTON BANK. Before Justice Stuart.

Yesterday the investigation involving an alleged forged draft on the Hamilton Exchange Bank, situated at Greene, Cherango county, was continued. The accused parties, Van Aernam and John W. Abell, were brought into court at 12 o'clock, that being the appointed hour from the previous adjournment, but, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Edwards, counsel for the prosecution, the case was not proceeded with until after two o'clock, The first witness called was the cashier of the Hamilton Exchange Bank, who testified as follows :-

Exchange Bank, who testified as follows:—

Theodore C. Grannis, of Greene. Chenango county, N. Y., sworn, ssys—I am cashier of the Hamilton Exchange Bank, located at Greene, Chenango county, N. Y.; the bank has been located at said place since last April.

Question by the Court—Wheresbonts was this bank located previous to last Aprill?

Objected to by Mr. Clinton as to the manner of proof.

Overruled by the Court.

A. It was located at Hamilton, Madison county, some two and a half years prior to its removal; I have been eashier of said bank since it went into operation, which is about three years since; there is no assistant cashier to said bark; there is no person authorized to act as eashier but myself; our bank never had any account in the Toy City Bank, nor have we ever drawn any draft on said bank, nor drawn any such draft on S. K. Stow as cashier of said froy City Bank, nor have we ever drawn any draft on said bank, nor drawn any such draft on S. K. Stow as cashier of said froy City Bank, nor have we ever drawn any draft on said bank; as acting cashier, I do not know any such persons as John W. Abell or Paniel W. Van Aernam, except in this case; there is no such person in our bank as Van Aernam having any account.

'Exhabits' 2 and 3, being drafts, shown to the witness, who answered—I never saw them before.

Q. What can you say of the printed blank drafts "exhibits" 2 and 3, before they were filled up as they now appear?

A. They are similar te those we formerly used when at

hits" 2 and 3, before they were nied up as they now appear?

A. They are similar to those we formerly used when at Hamilton, Madison county.
Q. Have you or not any doubt of their being those used by your bank?
A. My impression is they were a part of the blacks printed for our bank; I cannot say whether they have been in the actual possession of the bank.
Cross-examination by Mr. Cohrane—I received the appointment as cashier from the parties owning the bank; it is an individual bank; there was a banking house key it at Hamilton: it was organized under the general banking

n; it was organized under the g law of this State.

Q. Was there any alteration in the organization of the

law of this state.

Q. Was there any alteration in the organization of the bank when you removed to Greene?

A. Nothing more than the removal; the bank is designated on our books as the Hamilton Exchange Bank; it has always been its designation; there was no other designation except that the bills were dated at Hamilton while we did business there; since we have been at Greene the bills are dated at that place; our bank now uses blank deafts.

drafts.
Q. Do you use similar blank drafts now?
A. We do; the old drafts we use sometimes, and then

Q. Do you use similar blank drafts now?

A. We do; the old drafts we use sometimes, and then after its location.

Q. The other blanks you use; do they differ in appearance from the one now exhibited?

A. Yes, they do altogether.

[The witness here introduced a blank draft, and the same was pat in evidence.]

The blanks Nos. 2 and 3 were merely printed for temporary use until the engraved plate was finished, and the other blank was introduced when we removed to Greene; there was no alteration on our books except the names of other dealers and customers; we have a banking house at Greene and a sign of a bank; there is a president of said bank since its operation; the first president of the bank was Lewis Wickmire; he remained for about two years; then for a short period no one acted as president; then M. Birdsall was elected, since we have been at Greene; when we removed we had no president, since we have been at Greene we have had no other banking houses, nor have we done, business at any other place, not even at Hamilton; we were located at Hamilton by the authority of the Bank Department at Albany, and by the same authority at Greene.

O. Do you know when the bank was established whether

at Greene.
Q. Do you know when the bank was established whether any paper or certificate was filed with the Comptroller, stating the name of the bank, and giving its locality?
A. I presume there was, and the names were the same as I have already stated, complying with the law.
Q. When you removed to Greene, was there any certificate or notice sent to Albany, giving information of the removal?

A. Yes, there was such a notice sent; merely a notice of the removal, without any other facts; all that was ne researy we sent.

Here Mr. Edwards remarked that he objected to the evi-

Here Mr. Edwards remarked that he objected to the evidence.

Overruled by the Court.

Q. In your absence who acted as cashier?

A. No one; when I am absent I leave blank drafts signed, payable to the order of the teller.

Mr. Edwards here stated that he should be compelled to defer the further examination of this witness, and made a request that the witness would defer his departure until another day.

The witness remarked that he was at a loss to know why they could not proceed with the examination, and not delay him any longer than absolutely necessary.

Mr. Edwards said he was aware of the great inconvenience the witness was put te; but as the witness was aware that some considerable amount of the paper purporting to be issued by that bank was in circulation, he hoped that Mr. Grannis would remain a day or two, in order to complete the evidence.

The Court remarked that it would be absolutely necessary for Mr. Grannis to remain and subsequently it was agreed between the councel to take a recess until Monday next at 11 o'clock, and in the meantime it would afford Mr. Grannis time to visit his home, and return on Monday morsing.

Arrest of Two Shoplifters-Evidence of their Guill found in

Arrent of The Sangayers - Extracted their Possession.—On Thursday evening officer Keefe, one of the Chief's special detectives, succeeded in capturing two professional thieves, denominated "shoplifters," calling themselves John Schmidt, alias Barnard Feigelcalling themselves John Schmidt, alias Barnard Feigelman, and George Brown. These personages were observed by the officer to act in a very suspicious manner, in going from store to store in Broadway, and from their peculiar conduct the officer watched them closely, when they went into the tailoring establishment of Porter & Whitney, No. 327 Broadway, and while Brown attracted the attention of the salesman, Schmidt secreted a piece of silk vesting, valued at \$76. As the rogues were about leaving the store the officer stepped in, and took them both into custody, and in a large pocket on the inside of Schmidt's oast was found the stolen silk. The two rogues were cenveyed to the office of the Chief of Police, and the next mo ning the Mayor committed them to prison for trial. These two parties are also charged with stealing a piece of velvet, worth \$40, from the store of Mr. Daly, No. 311 Broadway, taken the day before they were detected by the officer.

officer.

Running Over a Child.—A man named Lawrence Bowen was on Thursday evening arrested by officer Phillips, of the Fourth ward, on a charge of furiously driving a horse and cart on that evening along Water street, running over a lad named William T. Sharpe, and seriously injuring him. The outrage was witnessed by Mr. Henry Cornell, of No. 279 Water street, who came before the court and testified in the case. Justice Osborn held Bowen to bail in the sum of \$500, in default of which he was committed to the Tombe Ser trial.